Brief minutes of the M.T.A.L.L.Committee held at Kuppagadde, Shimoga District on 28-7-57 at 10-30 A.M.

A memorandum was submitted by the landholders of Kuppagadde Village.

This is the one village vested in Government according to the Inam Abolition Act.

Sri Mariyappa (on behalf of tenants) : The Inam Abolition has been brought into effect. There are some difficulties for tenants in this respect. Permanent rights should be given for those tenants who are over 12 years of tenancy. But there are tenants here who are cultivating lands for over 30-40 years, as also those who are cultivating since 2-3 years. How to recognise tenants in this cases. If cultivation by ancestors as members of family, as recognised, most of the tenants will get land. 25% of the tenants are cultivating lands since 3-4 years. What should happen to the other 75%? Tenancy law has been of no benefit to tenants. No register is being maintained to show that a particular man is a tenant. Shanbhough shows the landlord as cultivating. Tenants are always in danger of being evicted. 1/6 of the produce is reasonable rent. Government should fix the family holding and ceiling. 1 acre of bagayat or 2 acres of perennially irrigated paddy land or 4 acres of tank fed or 6 acres of rainfed land is enough. Besides 6 acres of maidan kushki and 12 acres of malnad kushki would be nedessary. Maximum ceiling should be twice this. Price of land should be recovered from tenants along with land revenue. On Malnad kushki 40 times the present land revenue or Rs.20 per acre on maidan kushki Rs.40/- Rates should be rainfed Rs.80 tank fedRs.120/-, canal water supply Rs.240/- and bagayet 400 rupees per acre would be enough. Compensation should be recovered in 10 instalments and no interest need be paid. Econo-mic holding should be like this. Excess land should be given to the landless in a year's time. Tenants cultivating more than 12 years should be made permanent on their lands. They should pay 1/2 the cost at the above rates. In view of the impending legislation a large number of tenants have been evicted and are shown as labourers. Land should be resdtored to them.

Sri Basavalingappa: What can be grown on malnad kushki?

If one cultivate properly, 6 pallas of ragi can be grown.

People who have no tari land do actual cultivation like this.

I cultivate 5 guntas of bagayet land as a tenant. Ordinarily bagayet land if cultivated gives 40 mds. per acre and if very well cultivated it gives 80 mds. but on an average it yields 60 mds. Present rate of arecanut is Rs.40/- per md. If people work on arecanut garden, there is not much expenditure every year, but one has to spend once in 3 years on removal waste, agali, watering, etc., Agati is loosening the soil. A family cannot cultivate more than 1 acre of bagayet land. Not even in one case rent exceeds 1/3 or 1/4th. Average yield and rent may be ascertained and published. As a temporary measure land revenue of Re.1/- per acre may be fixed and on this basis rent also fixed.

Sri Basavannappa : Rent should be based on the present assessment.

Sri Mrutyanjaya Rao Bapat, Advocate : Inam Act has been applied for 430 villages while the total number of villages here is 1500. The question arises whether improvements should be made and tenancy act applies to these villages. If ceiling is fixed for these 400 villages, only, it is neither family holding nor ceiling, but in a general manner. If the family has done the work with great hardship and if he is absolutely landless under the present circumstances, he cannot get the land. Inamdars will be much worse than displaced personed. If tenancy legislation is brought into effect, these 400 villages will be given preferential treatment, which is not fair. There is discremination in inams themselves. Discremination between 2 inamdars and holders is not fair. Uniformity is essential. The Committee should therefore recommend for stayal of the Act proceedings. (Chapter 3 a) Heritable chapter should be revised for those tenants who are cultivating lands for their own purpose. Sections of the Act cannot therefore be applied if one wants to cultivate the land personally. This Act should be stayed.

There are 2-3 landlords having more than 100 acres and others possess only 10-12 acres. One among them cultivates 60 acres personally. If land is to be resumed care should be taken to see that hi his maintenancy is looked after. Ceiling should be fixed on net income and not on acreage. It should be Rs.2500 per annum net.

Execution of tenancy decisions are not properly done. Execution should be entrusted to civil courts. Civil prodedure should be applied. There is no provision for cost or interest in the case. Limitation Act should be revised - 3 years - for defaults. The question of receipt does not arise in that case. Tenancy register must be maintained. Production of records and rights is not necessary because the tenants' name is not mentioned in the records.

Rent should be 1/4 on the gross yield.